MACMAHON'S PROCLAMATION.

The Chief of the French Executive Expounds His Position to the Nation.

Perils Which Have Been Passed and Prospects of the Future.

Union, Patriotism, Conservatism and "a Strong and Respected Government" Wanted.

IN OFFICE UNTIL 1880.

Panis, Jan. 13, 1876. The following is the text of the proclamation pub-

lished to-day :-PRESCRIMEN:-

For the first time in five years you are called upon to carticipate in a general election. Five years ago you testred order and peace, and at the price of the most truel sacrifices and after the greatest trials you ob

You still desire order and peace. The Senators and deputies you are about to elect must co-operate with he President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply, with common accord and sincerity, the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone, until 1830, have the right to propose.

After so much agitation, discord and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried. But to try them as the salvation of France requires it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy, which I always intended to pursue, should prevail.

To uphold it I appeal for union among those who place the defence of social order, respect for law and patriotic devotion above their recollections, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my government. It is necessary that the sacred rights, which survive all governmental changes, and the legitimate interests which every administration is bound to protect, should enjoy a full security under a strong and respected government.

It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines.

France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely upon my exercising it without weakness.

In order to fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me.

M. MACMAHON. President of the French Republic.

Countersigned,

Vice President of the Council.

CHE FRENCH MINISTERS IN COUNCIL-THE CABINET MODIFICATION SAID TO BE AVERTED. Pants, Jan. 13, 1876.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day. It is stated that an agreement was reached whereby the threatened Ministerial modification is averted. The Council will reconvene on Monday.

MINISTER SAT'S SENATORIAL ASPIRATION.

The Journal des Débats asserts that M. Léon Say remains a candidate for the Senate in Seine-et-Oise the same list as before.

MACMARON SAID TO HAVE PERMITTED A MINIS-TERIALIST ELECTORAL CANVASS.

Paris, Jan. 13-Evening. Le Temps reports that at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day President MacMahon destroyed M. Say's written resignation and announced that he withdrew his obtections to the appearance of the Minister's name on the electoral list of Seine-et-Oise.

The Journal des Débats states that M. Buffet has informed M. Say that he will oppose the election of the other condidates on the list, but will make no opposition to him.

PROCLAMATION

The evening journals, reviewing the proclamation, express various opinions. The view they take of it is generally favorable, although they criticise the details and particularly question the opportuneness of the proclamation and the expediency of the President's personal intervention.

The republican organs approve of the constitutional tone of the proclamation, and especially the recommendation that the existing institutions should not be revised before they are honestly tried.

The Journal des Débats, however, regrets that the President does not more explicitly confirm the republican principles and indicate the precise attitude of the government at the elections. DUC DE BROGLIE'S PLATFORM.

The Duc de Broglie has sent a circular to the Senatorial electors of Eure, in which he pledges himself to do "nothing to prevent the constitutional laws from ac-

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTIONALISTS. LONDON, Jan. 13, 1876. The Pall Mall Gazette's Paris special says that

Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great The liberals blame what they call "MacMahon's interference," and apprehensions of a recall of the

Assembly are expressed. The fate of the Ministry is not yet decided. WAITING FOR ENLIGHTENEENT. Further announcements by the official journal are

expected to-morrow. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE ANDRASSY CIRCULAR A DIPLOMATIC DIFFI-CULTY TO THE PORTE. BERLIN, Jan. 13, 1876.

It is reported that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinopie will deliver Count Andrassy's note supported by the Powers, which, it is thought, will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

AN ARLIED BUT AMICABLE PRESSURE ON THE BULTAN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13, 1876.

The ambassadors of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have commenced recommending, semiofficially, in an amicable manner, Count Andrassy scheme of reform to the Sultan. CONCELLATION TOWARD THE INSURGENTS.

The Pacha will go to Mostar next Saturday on a con-

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE ALGERIAN COAST SWEPT BY A VIOLENT

GALE. ORAN, Jan. 13, 1876. A violent gale occurred in the Western Mediterramean to-day and swept the Algerian coast with great

fury. BERIOUS LOSSES. The damage to property here is estimated at

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CONTRI-BUTIONS TO THE EXHIBITION Lospos, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Telegraph's Paris special says the French Ministry of Public Works will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition plans of the recent public works in Paris. The Municipal Council of Paris will send the models of the squares and public buildings which figured at the Vienna Exhibition.

SHIPWRECK.

WRECKAGE MATTER AND A DRAD BODY WASHED ON THE COAST OF IDELAND -THE SHIP HAR-VEST QUEEN. (?)

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] WEXFORD, Ireland, Jan. 13, 1876. One dead body and a quantity of wreckage

matter have been washed ashore near this THE SHIP HARVEST QUEEN. It is believed that both come from the

American ship Harvest Queen, as the wreckage has been identified as belonging to that vessel.

POSTAL UNION.

BERNE, Jan. 13, 1876. Holland has requested that her colonies be admitted into the postal union.

LA PAGE CONVICTED.

SOLEMN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH SEN-TENCE-THE PRISONER CLAIMS INNOCENCE-THE DAY OF HANGING FIXED A YEAR AHEAD. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13, 1876.

Joseph La Page, the Frenchman, charged with the brutal murder of Miss Josie Langmaid, at Pembroke, in October last, has to-day been fully convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of January,

The story of the diabolical murder is yet fresh in the public mind, Suspicion early fell on this Frenchman, La Page, as the murderer, and his arrest, trial, conviction and sentence have speedily followed.

THE VERDICT. The case was given to the jury early this forenoon, and shortly after twelve o'clock they came in with the verdict. A large crowd meantime was lingering in and around the Court House. An oppressive silence fell upon it. In a few moments after the jurors had taken their seats the Clerk arose and addressed to them the usual questions. The Foreman announced the verdict as follows:- "Guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say we all of us. "

Attorney General Clark moved, in a voice broken tion, that the Court proceed to pass the sentence of the law upon the condemued man. When the Attorney General finished his motion he sank into a chair and, burying his face in his hands, gave way to strong feelings.

The clerk then said:-- Joseph La Page, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you ?"

The prisoner rose with the same quick, nervous manner which has characterized all his motions during the trial. For a moment there was a painful waiting. At the direction of the Court an interpreter conveyed to La Page the import of the Clerk's question. As the knowledge of the situation flashed fully upon him for the first time his eyes lit up with a strange, wild glare, but he maintained his wonderful self-pos-session and instantly replied to the interpreter in French. The interpreter conveyed his answer to the waiting Court and audience in the following words:— "I have to say that it is false and nothing else, and that all."

"I have to say that it is false and nothing else, and that is all."

THE FATAL SENTENCE.

At this announcement a curious thril ran through the andience, but before it could break forth in any demonstration Judge Rand rose, and in an impressive manner delivered the death seatence as follows:

"After an impartial trial you have been found guilty of the greatest of crimes, of a crime so norrible in its details that the bare mention of it stirs up a thought of vengeance in the hearts of all men; but the law knows nothing of vengeance. On the contrary, in the hour of your extreme need it will shelter you from the tury of passion and from all injustice. It has helped you to procure witnesses, learned experts and able counsel. It has permitted you to participate in the selection of jurors, who have listened to your cause. It has been liberal, tolerant, long suffering, yet vigilant. It has not permitted you to escape out of its hands. Indeed, no man can escape from mere human law, yet there is a law behind that. Calmiy, patiently and perseveringly, without haste and without rest, it has followed you until it confronts you at last with the tearful consequences of your crimes, among which these may not be the most terrible which it is our duty to declare until it confronts you at last with the tearful consequences of your crimes, among which these may not be the most terrible which it is our duty to declare to you. As the servant of the law, the Court decides that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at Concord until the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1877, and that on that day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the alternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and pardon me if i say that all the days that are to come to you in this life must be full of sorrow. Let the sorrow be softened by penitence, so that the other life that opens out of the dark valley, and is o full of shadows, may not be without the one light of hope."

discharged them.

Joseph La Page, the man of all men most interested in the result, sat in the prisoner's dock, bearing the same stolid demeaner as during the whole trial. Perhaps he was a triffe paler and his eye might have kindled with an unusual light of fear. If he felt he enormity of his guilt or the selemn situation in which the law had placed him he did not show it.

LA PAGE ENOWN ON LONG ISLAND. It is understood that Joseph La Page, the alleged urderer of Josie Langmaid, is well known at the west end of Long Island. For several years, as alleged, he resided at Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, where he did business as a grocery man. Upon the suc cession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency made Postmaster, and held he was made Postmaster, and held the office for three years, although, as it has since been stated, he was not a citizen of the United States. He afterward started a factory for the manufacture of pulleys and blocks, in which business he failed and left the place heavily in debt. He was known to be a man of brutal nature, and was but little respected in the neighborhood in which he resided. How he succeeded in getting his appointment as Postmaster is still a query with the residents of the

VIRGINIA UNGRACIOUS.

SHE REFUSES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CEN-TENNIAL EXHIBITION-FINAL DEFEAT OF THE APPROPRIATION-UNPLEASANT EFFECT OF RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1876.

The appropriation for the Centennial of \$10,000, which was recommended by the Governor and most earnestly prayed for by the people, was deleated in the House of Delegates to day by a decisive vote. It was the bill's second and last chance. The measure is utterly dead now and Virginia will not be represented at the Centennial, unless, indeed, patriotic persons raise the required sum from their private purses. The fight has been one of such interest as to awaken the attention of the people of the whole State. It was recognized as a contest

of the whole State. It was recognized as a contest between Ecchemistr and Progress as a contest political preferment were buried with the defunct Confederacy, were its most cruel and active enemies, and, by reviving dead issues and placing before members the atrocity of Blaine's proposition to exclude Jeff Davis from amnesty, accomplished their purpose. From the moment of Blaine's speech up to the fluid hour the prospects of the bill declined. A number of republicans, quite unexpectedly to the public, voted with Letcher and Smith.

The most conspicuous officers of the Confederacy, now residing in the State, worked for the appropriation, and its defeat they regard as a great blow to Virginia's interests, especially at this time, when she presends to be seeking immigration from the Northern States and from Europe.

States and from Europe.
THE RESIDENTIAL OF THE STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTER, lately tendered the Governor, will no doubt now be accepted. Governor Kemper is greatly mortified at the failure of the bill, as indeed, are all citizens who believe in the Inture of the State, and who heartify wish to cover the scars of war and bury the animosities of the rest.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1876. The fourth ballot in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator, taken this noon, stands as follows -Beck, 41; Williams, 35; Leslie, 27; Stevenson, 20; Keily, of Louisville (rep.), 15. Mr. Bradley's name was withdrawn after the third ballot.

On the fifth ballot Beck received 41 votes; Williams, 35; Lealie, 25; Stevenson, 19, and Kelly, 15. The sixth ballot resulted as follows:—Beck, 40; Williams, 36; Leeke, 25; Stevenson, 19. The Legislature then adjourned.

CENTENNIAL WAYS AND MEANS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 13, 1876. The Pennsylvania Senate and House passed a resolution this morning, requesting the Senators and members of Congress from Pennsylvania to vote for the

WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Debate on the Amnesty Measures.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

President Grant on the Issues of the Coming Election.

Proposed Reform and Retrenchment in Naval Matters.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1876. THE END OF THE AMNESTY DEBATE AND THE IMPRESSION MADE-BOTH PARTIES GOOD HUMORED AND CONTENT.

The amnesty debate is over, to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of Ways and Means, this evening summed up his opinion of the discussion amid general laughter, saying :-

When our side was speaking it seemed to me whad the worst of it, and when the other side spoke thought they were getting the worst.

Mr. Blaine's speeches have been greatly admired, even by his opponents, for their vigor and the incisive power of his statements. He has been so long Speaker that his appearance on the floor was new to most of the members of the present House, and even those who blame him for wha they call, his "outburst" have taken delight in the dishe has made of skill as a debater. Mr. Benjamin Hill has not made a good impression. He is evidently a practised speaker and possesses power of forcible statement, but he seems to be easily overthrown by home thrust of an antagonist, and many of the democrats silently enjoyed to-day his discomfiture by Mr. Blaine, which was complete. The debate closed in good humor, and this is the best feature of it. There is no soreness apparent on either side. The democrats feel that it has not helped them, but that it has taught them a valuable lesson. The members who served in the Confederate armies have from the first deprecated the debate as useless and only tending to stir up bad blood, and some of them said this evening that they would try to-morrow to introduce the Pension bill and pass it at once, and by a sould Southern vote to show the country that "we mean to do our duty and have not lost our tempers."

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1876. THE ALLEGED PRREGULABITIES IN THE TREAS-URY DEPARTMENT UNDER MR. BOUTWELL'S

ADMINISTRATION-WHAT IS SAID BY BOTH PARTIES. The features of the proceedings in the Senate to-day were the speeches by Messrs, Davis and Boutwell on the alleged irregularities in the Treasury Department under Mr. Boutwell's management. The charges and inquiries made by Mr. Davis, if printed in full, occupy about two columns of the HERALD, Mr. Boutwell's reply was somewhat spirited, but the allegations were not answered short, and before he had finished Mr. Edmunds, of Ver mont, moved to adjourn till Monday. Mr. Boutwell's

friends claim that his administration of affairs in the Treasury will bear the closest examination, and that the necessary alterations made in the reports were for the benefit of the government. They complain that Mr. Davis did not go to headquarters for information.

On Monday Mr. Boutwell expects to finish his reply to

charges from the democratic side. Mr. Davis says it was with difficulty that he obtained what information he did. If proper books and documents had been placed at his command he thinks his task would have been easier and more satisfactory to himself and the country. There is no doubt that a strong combination on the democratic side is working nents laugh at his reported assertion that his management in the Treasury had been the best since the beginning of the government. He openly claims that he organized the department on succeeding Mr. McCulloch. His friends say that even During the passing of the sentence a silence of death was upon the assembled throng. After the verdict the crowd had given vent to their satisfaction in prolonged applause, and then awaited in silence the closing act of the drama. Judge Foster returned thanks to the jurors for their patient attention to the case, and then discharged them.

Alexander Hamilton's bookkeeping would not bear the light of modern investigation. Mr. Davis was asked if he found or suspected any discrepancies in the Treasury accounts since Secretary Bristow took charge. He said that he did not. In regard to the old accounts under Mr. Spinner's management, he replied be did not extend his investigations into the cashier's branch of the department, but from what could be learned from trustworthy sources the irregularities were confined to that part of the Treasury where youchers originate and are filed. The fact that the Register's books did not agree with the reports of the former Secretary showed that something was wrong. The Senator did not wish to be considered as making accusations against Mr. Boutwell, but he asked Mr. Boutwell to explain the discrepancies which he admitted existed. The reply of Mr. Boutwell to Mr. Davis' charges and the discussion following will be the principal feature of Monday's proceedings in the Sen ate. After that Mr. Morton's proposed amendment of the twenty-second rule will be in order, and following that the Mississippi election frauds and the investiga-

tion of Senator Bruce's claims. GENERAL GRANT ON THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL. CONTEST.

President Grant in talking over, with a member of the House of Representatives, the prospects of the next Presidential campaign said that he was satisfied that the lines would be drawn on severely sectional ground; that he was fearful the old antagonism of the sections would be revived most bitterly and no doubt produce more than merely passing animosities.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK-MR. CHARLES A. DANA TO BE CALLED ON TO

B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, Chairman of the special committee in the House for the investigation of the affairs of the Freedman's Bank, it is said, will cite Mr. Charles A. Dana, of New York, before his committee to testify, in view of certain publications recently made Freedman's Bank.

A PROPOSITION TO CREATE A BOARD OF ADMI-

BALTY-NAVAL CONSTRUCTION TO BE TAKEN FROM THE POLITICIANS-A CASE IN POINT. One of Mr. Luttrell's bills introduced into the House to-day is to establish a Board of Admiralty, composed of three admirals, one first class naval constructor and an engineer, who shall be recognized as a consulting Board to have entire control of the navy. As the law now is an admiral has no voice in building vessels, and he cannot choose even his own private secretary. Mr. Luttrell's object in introducing this bill is to rescue the navy from the control of politicians and their favorite contractors, and to transfer it to practical men who belong to the government. At present the hulls of ves sels are made by one man, the engines put in by another and the guns by a third. that the vessels are not properly and equally con structed. Our navy yards, says Mr. Luttrell, should be under the supervision of experienced naval officers, who have spent their lives in the service and who have too much regard for their reputation to sacriof the navy. The building and repairing of the Kearsarge !!lustrates Mr. Luttrell's point. She was built by naval officers at the Portsmouth Navy Yard during the war. She cost the government \$182,000. Recently she was repaired at Mare Island, on the Pacific coast, and the cost, under the political system during a time of peace, was \$496,122 56-a sum more than twice as large as the original cost.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S RELATION TO THE PRESIDENCY PRO TEMPORE QUESTION.

In regard to the statement that Senator Hamlin was considered in the movement touching the recent agitation of the Presidency pro tem of the Senate, it is due to Senator Hamiin to say that he had nothing whatever to do with the controversy and did not seek to be considered in any change or substitution which might occur. The statement is vouched for by a brother Senator of the burbeat standies that when the

question came up two or three Senators went to Mr. Hamlin and said, "Look here, Hamlin, you had better take this place," to which he replied that he did not want it and would not consider it for a moment, as it was a place of anxiety and care, which he did not want

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS. The Centennial appropriation will be reached in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to morrow or very soon after. Fernando Wood is to take the chair, and Mr. Hopkins will make the introductory

THE WRONGS OF THE INDIANS FROM AN INDIAN STANDPOINT-THE VIEWS OF A YOUNG UTS

Richard D. Komas, a young Indian chief of the Uto tribe-now in Utah, on the Uintah reservation-who has been at school and college here for the past four years, is preparing an elaborate statement of the wrongs of the Indians, as he understands them, from an Indian standpoint. He is well versed in the English language and has a full knowledge, based on close observation and long study, of the evils arising from the management of the present Indian Bureau and the sufferings of the Indians. He will appear with his statement before both the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs, several of the members of both having invited him. He is in favor of the partial transfer of the Indians to the supervision of the War Department, and would like to see them governed, as they were formerly, by it. Chief Komas has been here for some time, under the patronage and tutorship of Major Powell, who brought him on here after the close of one of his surveying expeditions on the Plains. He intends to advocate as a saving to the government the selection of a number of young men of each tribe, not civilized, who shall be taken in charge with the consent of their people and be educated at the expense of the United States, to serve as interpreters and Indian

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1876. THE HOUSE COMMITTER ON APPROPRIATIONS IN

CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY FISH. The House Committee on Appropriations held a meeting to-day, at which, by invitation, the Secretary of State and all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were present to aid in the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Secretary Fish said he thought it inadvisable to make any of the consolidations or reductions now proposed in regard to a number of our foreign missions. He proceeded, however, to give the committee the beneat o his information and opinions touching the question of what changes or reductions can be made with least inconvenience and detriment to the public service Both the Secretary and Mr. Banks showed that in case any reductions are made it would be extremely inadvisable to reduce the salary of our Minister to Russia below the amounts proposed for our repre-France. The bill, as it stands, fixes \$12,000 as the salary for the first named and \$14,000 each for the three latter. It was ordered that a copy of the bill be furnished to each member of the Foreign Affairs Com mittee, and, without further action, the Appropriation Committee adjourned until Saturday.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW OF CALI-FORNIA INTENDED TO CHECK CHINESE IM-MIGRATION DISCUSSED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT-FEDERAL LAW FAVORING THE IMPOR-

TATION OF THE SOCIAL EVIL WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1876. The Supreme Court to-day heard the case of Cny Lung, on error from the Superior Court of California involving the question of the constitutionality of the signee of any vessel bringing immigrants into the State who are lunatics, idiots, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled and infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives willing to support them, who are convicted criminals, or debauched or lewd women, to give a bond of \$500 that they shall not in any manner become a charge upon the State within two years of their arrival. Chy Lung was one of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco by the steamer Japan, of the Pacific Mail line, and is retained in custody in the absence of the required bond, and, as understood, for the purpose of this case to test the law, the other women being discharged upon a writof habeas corpus by Judge Field, of the Federal Cir-

cuit Court, who held the law to be void. HARSH PROVISIONS. Attorney General Pierrepont submits that as the plaintiff is the subject of a foreign government having treaty relations with the United States, the federal courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional, as being in flict with the treaty relations with several Powers, and therefore an attempt regulate commerce between the States and foreign nations. Under the law he contends that a passenger from Great Britain, France, Germany or China, being a subject of either of those countries though ever so rich or exalted in character or rank, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded unless the bond is given, if he happens to be infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, &c.; or if he happens to have been convicted of the political offence of trying to aid his countrymen in establishing a constitutional government, or if the passenger is a woman, and she is lewd, although she has never known sexual intercourse, if she is debauched, either by drunkenness or gluttony, or political intrigues, or in any other way, she must be excluded. An English nobleman, of great riches and renown, but crippled in the Crimean war, must remain away, unless prepared to have such a bond made, and if the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd, no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or that another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course with them which was taken with Chy Lung and her associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offseceing land offsecein and the formal process actions would deprive the person convicted of the political offsecein and the same course with them which was taken with Chy Lung and her associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offsecein and the same course with them when the was taken with Chy Lung and her associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offsecein and considered pressure. though ever so rich or exalted in character or rank,

Chy Lung and her associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offence instanced of the right of asysim.

THE LENGOGRAPHER DRAGGED IS.

The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster to show that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste as regards the intercourse of the sexes, Hence, he says, under this statute, a German, French, Shglish or Irish girl coming by vessel to California can be excluded from landing, though chaste as the Virgin or devout as Ursula, and there is no evidence in the records that the plaintiff was ever lewd or ever debauched, unless it is lewd and debauched to be unlearned or of the humbier class. The right to exclude Chinese women cannot be maintained under the police power of the State. Ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several of the States, but if a French ballet dancer or actress should desire to visit any of those States she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute, on the ground that the law was not within the police power of the State. Such law would be inconsistent with our treaty with France, contrary to well established principles of commercial intercourse and void. The same rule applies in this case.

The doctrine of the right of a State to exclude from its limits any person whom it might deem injurious to the interests of its people, declared by Chief Justice Taney in his dissenting opinion in the passenger cases, would not now be tolerated by a federal court. The police power of a State is limited, and cannot be invoked to contravoue the lawful authority of the federal government, or to disturb those well established principles which govern the intercourse of nations, Should California become a Mormon State, and her Legislature should attempt to exclude Gentiles, laws to that end would be void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations a single State of the Union is not the sole judge of what laws may be passed for its own security. The right of uelf-defence is

old, for the State, controverts these points Mr. Goold, for the State controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State Court, that the law is within the proper definition of the police powers of the State, and, therefore, valid. With thus case is heard the case of John and Thomas Henderson va. Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, involving the same question, under a similar statute of New York. The case comes from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, where the law was also held valid on demorrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed a tax on alien passengers, and for this reason and those set forth in the previous case by the Attorney General it cannot be sustained. William G. Whitney, Corporation Counsel, and Senator Keran, for the city of New York; John E. Develin for the Commissioners of Emigration; James E. Mott, Necoli and Thurston for the appellants.

THE CAMPAIGN OF '76.

Meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

Cincinnati the Chosen City for the Convention.

The proceedings of the session of the National Republican Executive Committee, and its final action in seecting Cincinnati as the place and June 14 as the time for holding the Presidential Nominating Convention. are variously interpreted and commented upon by the icians in and about the hotels to-night.

The committee took a recess after the announce-ment of the fourth bailot, which was reached about two o'clock in the afternoon. At this stage of the proceedings the situation of the committee was taken o indicate in some degree, or to the extent at least that so undeterminate a criterion as a national committee could indicate, the relative chances of the more prominent republican candidates for the Presidency who are already before the public. BLAINE'S CHANCES

Thus the vote of seventeen for Philadelphia was regarded as expressing a proportionate sentiment for Mr. Blaine, whose party strength in the East has developed wonderfully since his speech at the Centennial banquet last month, and particularly since his hold and uncompromising radicalism in the amnesty debate in

The vote of six for Chicago was in the same way regarded as a solid choice of Senator Morton, while the vote of twenty for Cincinnati was composed of three elements-viz., Senator Morton, Secretary Bristow and the Ohio election.

When the committee met again, at night, ten additional ballots had to be taken before a choice was reached, when Cincinnati was selected out of deterence to the general conviction that the Ohio State election. in October, ought to be carried at every sacrifice of other interests. Meantime in reaching this result the changes upon the three cities in the different ballotings were still interpreted in the manner already referred to. It was not until late in the evening that the lines were broken from the shape they had taken in the

early portion of the day. A PHILADRIPHIA BREAK. The committeeman from Pennsylvania was the first to break the Philadelphia combination by voting for Cincinnatt, whereupon the other Philadelphia men went almost in a body for Chicago, giving Chicago the lead on this ballot and alarming the Cincinnati men for the success of their city. This manœuvre was taken to mean that the Blaine men, seeing that they could not win, threw their vote for Chicago, or Morton, as against Cincinnati and so much of Cincinnati as meant

The final triumph of Cincinnati is regarded as advancing the chances of Bristow, but only to a second place after either Morton or Washburne.

OPENING CHAMPAGNS. The Cincinnati men are delighted with their victory nd are entertaining their friends in regal style at the Arlington this evening. On the other hand, the Eastern men, while not disputing the result or complaining of nnati as the place for the Convention, are struck with the growing avidity of the West to control the politics of the country, and are forced to admit that its entre is fast drifting to the Mississippi Valley, as shown in the fact among many others that all the officers of the new House, almost without exception, are from the West, and that no doubt is felt that the next Democratic Convention will be held in another Western

comic features too. Thus, ex-Governor Randolph (democrat), who happened to be at the Arlington, expressed his gratification at the selection of Cincinnati, Said he:- "Our funeral started from Cincinnati in 1872, and

The meeting of the committee to-day has had its

he:—"Our funeral started from Cincinnati in 1872, and he was happy at the significant and ominous choice of the same point of departure for the republican Presidential campaign of 1876."

WHAT TOM DUNLAP SAYS.

Tom Dunlap, who was among the New Yorkers on hand to-day, said facetiously that he had come in the spirit of that fraternization between Tammany and the Custom House which has of late prevailed, to tender Tammany Hall to the National Republican Committee for holding the National Convention. Tom said it would have been a capital opportunity for the lion of Tammany and the lion of the Custom House to have embraced and formed a league of perpetual amity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1876. The Republican National Committee met this morning at ten o'clock, at the Arlington Hotel, and was called to order by ex-Governor Morgan, of New York. who said :-

"The National Committee has assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the Presidential campaign for the present year. Its duties are very simplenamely, the fixing of the time and place for holding the National Convention." THE ROLL CALL

The Clerk, Hon. William E. Chandler, then called the oll, when it was found eighteen of the original members were present and thirteen gentlemen by proxy. After debate all the proxies were admitted.

The committee then heard one member from each delegation from cities asking the National Convention to be held at the places they named. OHIO PUTS IN A CLAIM General GARPIELD then addressed the committee. saying the Convention ought to be held where it would do the most good to the republican party. Ohio was now one of the closest of republican States, but he hoped it would not be so in the future, and was also one of the great Western States and would lead in the

elections in October next in company with Maine, New

Hampahire and Indiana. We cannot, he said, afford to

lose Ohio and save the election to the republican party.
As to the city of Cleveland, sufficient money has been subscribed to build a wigwam and to furnish all other necessary accommodations.

Mr. Sherwin, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in Mr. SHERWIN, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in favor of that city.

Governor Noves then gave the reasons why the Convention should be held at Cincinnant. The Obio delegation was here in behalf of no particular Presidential candidate. He showed the political advantages of holding the Convention there. The Exposition Building would seat 15,000 persons and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

BARATOGA AND ITS KEY.

would seat 15,000 persons and the hotel accommodations were subply sufficient.

BARATOGA AND ITS KEY.

The delegation from Saratoga Springs was then heard through Mr. Sackert, who said no place offers better facilities for the Convention and those who attend it than Saratoga Springs, where there are accommodations for 20,000 persons. Among other considerations he said there were 17,000,000 of our population within 500 miles of Saratoga. We have, he continued, 200,000 votes in New York and thirty-five electoral rotes. As the battle of Saratoga was the key of the Revolution so it was fitting that Saratoga now should be the key of the approaching Presidential contest. He was authorized to say, by the citizens of Saratoga Springs, that if the present halls are not large enough they are ready to answer any demands that may be made upon them. FRILADELPHIA THE CENTER OF PATRIOTISM.

General Brindlan, in bohalf of the Philadelphia delegation, extended a cordial invitation to hold the National Convention at that city. He spoke of the convenience of the location and the ability of the hotels to accommodate even 50,000 persons. Besides, Philadelphia is the centre of patriogism, and the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the success of the country in the future depended on the succ

Mr. Van Honn, of Missouri, said he had been requested to offer to the Committee, beside a suitable hall in St. Louis, ample accommedations for the holding of the Convention.

House; he' was sutherized to offer that place, but if it should be desired the Hippodrome could be obtained; but the Opera House could seat the Convention in the parques, while five or six husired persons could be seated on the platform. A National Republican Convention had never been held in that city. This was the centennial year. Very many persons would come to Philadelphia, and the pressure might be so great that thousands would be compelled to go to New York for accommodations.

Mr. CRISWELL, of West Virginia, invited the Conven-

Mr. Criswell, of West Virginia, invited the Convention to meet at Wheeling.

The voting.

An informal vote was then taken, wise voce, for fixing the place of meeting, with the following result —Cincinnati, 15; Chicago 9; Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4; Saratoga Springs, 2; Bouton, 1; New York, 1; St. Louis, 1; Wasnington, I.

No selection having been made, the committee them voted formally, view noce, with the following result —Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 16. Twenty-two votes being necessary to a choice there was no selection.

Another vote was taken, resulting as follows: --Cin-tunati, 20; Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 7. There was

Another vote was taken with precisely the same re-sult as the above.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Without proceeding further Representative FRVs suggested an adjournment, as several members white to return to the House of Representatives, where important votes were to be taken on the amnesty question.

On motion of Mr. William E. CHANDLER, a sub-committee was appointed by the Chair to prepare the usual call for the Cunvention. The committee consists of Senators Howe and Morton, Messrs. William E. Chau-dier, Gorham and Fulton.

The committee then adjourned till seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. Kanrie, of Pennsylvania, said he had advocated the holding of the Convention at Parliadelphia, not that the people there had any claim, but because everybody was going to Philadelphia this Centeninal year; therefore it was proper the Convention should be invited to hold its session in that city. To-day only two votes were required for the selection of Cincinnati. For his own part he did not think it proper that he should stand here to delay the selection by a further contest, and therefore he should vote for Cincinnati, that city having generally received the largest number of votes. The sixth ballot resulted:—Cincinnati, 22, Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 4.

The sixth ballot resulted:—Cincinnati, 22; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 4.

As 44 voies were cast, 23 were necessary to a choice. The seventh ballot was taken and resulted as follows:—Cincinnati, 21; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 4.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:—Cincinnati, 19; Chicago, 19; Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 1.

The ninth ballot was as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 43; necessary to a choice, 22; Cincinnati received 22; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 3.

The Chair having announced that Cincinnati was chosen as the place for the Convention, on motion of Mr. Scammell, of Chicago, the selection was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Vas Hors, of Missouri, Wednes-day, the 14th day of June, was designated as the time

Mr. Schmell, of Chicago, the selection was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, Wednesday, the 14th day of June, was designated as the time of meeting.

It was resolved that when this committee adjourn it adjourn to meet at Cincinnati on Fuesday, the 13th day of June.

Governor Morgan expressed his gratification that the business of the committee had been harmoniously transacted, and on motion the committee adjourned.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates of each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. In calling the Conventions for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to peat political differences or previous party difficulties; who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty and of an economical administration of the government as experience may from time to time auggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and funncial honor; who hold that the Common school system is the norsery of American liberty and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should continue to be confided

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, arrived last evening at the New York Hotel. Charles A. Washburn, formerly United States Minister to Paraguay, is at the Sturtevant House. George B. Roberts, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major Clarence Mauck and Captain John Hartley, United States Army, are quartered at the Hoffman House. John G. Meiggs, of Lima, Peru, is at the the Clarendon Hotel. Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House. Rev. B. J. Douglass,

of Georgetown, Del., is at the Everett House. TO THE RESCUE WITH HALE'S HONEY OF HORMOUND AND TAR before the baby strangles with croup. Pike's Tootnacus Duor's Cure in one Minute.

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